

blackish spot on top of the muzzle; * the dark cheek-stripe mixed and shaded with black; no buffy or sandy streak or edging between the black lateral band and the white of the belly. Still more important is the similarity of the cranial characteristics. Among these may be mentioned the almost straight and strongly developed premaxillaries, which are broadly truncate in front, and behind reach so far backward that they form a long suture with the nasals.

From this it may be seen that I regard any comparison between *G. albonotata* and the *Gazella dorcas-isabella-littoralis-osiris* group unnecessary. The latter are all of them much smaller animals, with less developed lateral bands.

CRITICAL NOTES ON THE TYPES OF LITTLE-KNOWN SPECIES OF NEOTROPICAL BIRDS.—PART III.†

By C. E. HELLMAYR.

THE present third instalment embraces the results of studies upon some fifteen type-specimens in various European and American Museums. In addition to the gentlemen mentioned in the preceding parts of this paper acknowledgments for the loan of material are due to Mr. Valentin Bianchi, of St. Petersburg, and Count T. Salvadori, of Turin. The author hopes to continue the researches in this line, although his ever-growing official duties have not allowed him to give so much time to this kind of work as he would have wished.

72. *Donacobius alborittatus* Lafr. & Orb. = *D. atricapillus* (Linn.) juv.

Turdus atricapillus Linnaeus, *Syst. Nat.* xii. i. p. 295 (1766.—ex Brisson: "Cap. b. spei," errore!
East Brazil substituted as typical habitat, auct. Berlepsch & Hartert, 1902).

Donacobius alborittatus Lafresnaye & D'Orbigny, *Syn. Av. i.* in *Mag. Zool.* vii, cl. ii. p. 19 (1837.—Chiquitos and Guarayos, rep. Boliviana).

No. 1. Mus. d'Hist. Nat. Paris, skin: "♀ Guarayos, 1834. D'Orbigny coll. No. 193. *D. alborittatus* Nob." Type . . . Wing 81; tail 92; bill $25\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

The type-specimen is quite a young bird in fluffy plumage, and agrees in every respect with a skin from San Esteban, Venezuela (Mus. II. von Berlepsch, No. 8371), both having a broad white superciliary stripe. This character is also present, though less developed, in a specimen from Bahia and a Bogotá-skin in the collections of the Tring Museum. All these examples have, as remains of the juvenile plumage, on the back and abdomen numerous fluffy feathers intermixed. Two specimens (one from the Caura district, the other from Pebas, N.E. Peru) in the Tring Museum have already attained the plumage of the adult, yet a few whitish streaks are still to be seen above the eye and ear-coverts. Therefore I have not the slightest doubt that the birds with white eyebrow are merely the young of *D. atricapillus*. Although I have not yet seen any adults from Bolivia, they are not likely to be different from the Brazilian race, since specimens from Paraguay and S.W. Brazil (Mattogrosso) are practically identical with those from more northern localities (Bahia, Cayenne, Caura district, San Esteban, Puerto Cabello, and Bogotá).

* This holds good for *Gazella thomsoni nasalis* Lönnberg, from British East Africa; while southern specimens from the region around Kilimanjaro, from which Günther's type-specimens of *Gazella thomsoni* originated, have no black nose-patch.

† Part I.; *Nov. Zool.* xiii. 1906, pp. 305-52; Part II.; *l.c.* xx. 1913, pp. 227-256.

73. *Mimus herrmanni* Reich. = *M. modulator calandria* (Lafr. & Orb.)

Orpheus modulator Gould, *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.* iv. 1836. p. 6 (April 1836.—“in fret, Magellan,” errore! We substitute as type locality: mouth of the *Río de la Plata* (Montevideo, Maldonado), whence there are specimens from the voyage of the “Beagle” in the Brit. Mus.)]

Orpheus calandria Lafresnaye & D’Orbigny, *Syn. Av.* i. in *Mag. Zool.* vii, cl. ii. p. 17 (1837.—Corrientes.)

Mimus herrmanni Reichenow, *Ornith. Monber.* 16. p. 37 (1908.—“in dem Gebiet des oberen Pilkonayo (sic) im südöstlichen Bolivien,” sc. *Río Pilcomayo*, S.E. Bolivia.)

- No. 1. Mus. d’Hist. Nat. Paris, skin: “No. 74, D’Orbigny coll., juillet 1829, Corrientes. *Orpheus calandria* Nob. Mâle”. ♂ ad.: Wing 111; tail 114; bill 18½ mm.
- No. 2. Mus. Turin: “Viaggio Borelli, 1895, No. 128. S. Francisco, Dicembre. a.”* ♂ ad.: Wing 117; tail 125; bill 19 mm.
- No. 3. Mus. Turin: “Viaggio Borelli, 1896, No. 329. Caiza, Marzo. ♂, b.”* . ♂ ad.: Wing 114; tail 126; bill 18½ mm.

For comparison, I have ten specimens from N.W. Argentine (Salta, Tucumán), three from Paraguay (Paraguari, Asunción), one from Entrerios (La Soledad) and several from the province of Buenos Aires. Besides, I have examined the series in the British Museum. Birds in freshly moulted plumage † have the upper parts distinctly spotted with blackish brown (the dusky centres of the feathers being relieved by pale brown edges), and the rump conspicuously rufescent while the sides, under tail-coverts, and more or less also the chest are washed with buff. In abraded plumage, the upper parts are duller as well as more uniform, the light brown edges being either entirely worn off or barely apparent; the rump is much less tinged with rufescent, and the under surface nearly pure white. This seasonal difference must be kept in mind when specimens from various localities are compared.

The type of *O. calandria*, an adult male in very worn plumage, agrees in coloration, dimensions, and size of bill with examples in corresponding stage from N.W. Argentine, especially an adult male obtained by Mons. G. A. Baer at Tapia, Tucumán, in the Munich Museum (collector’s No. 1218). The male from Caiza, S.E. Bolivia (topotypical of *M. herrmanni*, No. 3), in slightly better condition, shows faint traces of pale brown edges on the back (which have entirely disappeared in the Corrientes and Tucumán skins), and the rump is a little brighter rufescent-buff, but in the small bill and other proportions it resembles the type of *O. calandria*.

Again, on comparing freshly-moulted birds from Paraguay, N.W. Argentine (Salta, Tucumán), and S.E. Bolivia (No. 2), I fail to discover, either in size or colour, any difference connected with geographical distribution. The presence or absence of dusky streaks on the flanks is a purely individual character. For instance, of two adult ♂♂ killed on December 17, 1902, by Mons. Baer at Tapia (Tucumán), one has the flanks conspicuously streaked with blackish brown, whereas in the other they are perfectly uniform; and of the two Bolivian skins in the Turin

* Topotypes of *M. herrmanni*. Caiza and S. Francisco are villages on the Upper Pilcomayo, S.E. Bolivia.

† One adult from Salta, two ♂♂ from Tucumán, two from Paraguay, and one ♂ from Caiza, S.E. Bolivia (No. 3 of the above list) are in this condition.

Museum, that from S. Francisco (No. 2) has a few distinct stripes, while the other (No. 3), like the type of *O. calandria*, has the sides of the body devoid of dusky markings. The same variation may be observed in the series from Paraguay and N.W. Argentine.

From what I have said in the preceding lines it will be seen that the inhabitants of the sources of the Rio Pilcomayo are in every respect identical with the birds from Tucumán and Corrientes. *M. herrmanni* becomes, therefore, a synonym of *O. calandria*, which was not even mentioned by Dr. Reichenow when describing his supposed novelty.

Birds from the lower stretches of the Rio de la Plata (provinces of Buenos Aires and Entrerios, Urnguary), which are to be considered as typical *M. m. modulator*, are generally larger, and have a much stronger, heavier bill, so that the recognition of a northern race, *M. modulator calandria* (Lafr. & Orb.) seems desirable. Thus we have:

(a) *Mimus modulator modulator* (Gould).

Southern Brazil: Rio Grande do Sul; Urnguary (Montevideo, Maldonado, Concepcion, Paysandú); Eastern Argentine: provinces of Buenos Aires (Flores, Zamora, Espartillar, etc.), and Entrerios (La Soledad).

6 ♂♂ from Buenos Aires Wing 118-121; tail 115-122; bill 20-21½ mm.
1 ♂ from Entrerios Wing 117; tail 122; bill 20 mm.

(b) *Mimus modulator calandria* (Lafr. & Orb.).

Paraguay (Paraguari, Asuncion, etc.); Central and Western Argentine: Corrientes, Cordova, Salta, Tucumán; S.E. Bolivia: sources of the Rio Pilcomayo (Caiza, S. Francisco).

1 ♂ from Corrientes (type of
O. calandria) Wing 111; tail 114; bill 18½ mm.
6 ♂♂ from Tucumán Wing 110-118; tail 115-128; bill 18-19 mm.
7 ♂ from Salta Wing 115; tail 119; bill 18½ mm.
3 ♂♂ from Paraguay Wing 110-117; tail 112-125; bill 17½-19 mm.
2 ♂♂ from S.E. Bolivia (topo-
types of *M. herrmanni*) Wing 114, 117; tail 125, 126; bill 18½, 19 mm.

74. *Myiodioides meridionalis* Pelz. should be ***Basileuterus nigrocristatus meridionalis*** (Pelz.).

Myiodioides meridionalis Pelzeln, *Verhll. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien* 32, p. 446 (1882.—Ecuador; Salis-Seewis coll.); Sharpe, *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* 10, 1885, p. 437 (ex Pelzeln); Ridgway, *Bull. U.S. Mus.* 50, ii, 1902, p. 704, footnote (ex Pelzeln).

"*Myiodioides pusillus?*" Pelzeln, *Verhll. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien* 26, 1876, p. 769 (Ecuador).

No. 1. Vienna Museum, No.: "1883. v. 15.

Myiodioides meridionalis Pelz. n. sp. *Type*.
Von Graf Salis-Seewis in Tausch. Ecuador."

Adult Wing 59½; tail 55; bill 12 mm.

No. 2. Vienna Museum, No.: "1876. xvii. 24 (28).

Myiod. meridionalis Pelz. Von Prof. T.

Frigerio in Tausch. Ecuador," Adult Wing 58; tail 57; bill 12 mm.

The type of *Myiodioides meridionalis*, on examination, proves to be widely different from the members of the genus *Wilsonia* (olim *Myiodioides*), which is not

represented in South America. The two Ecuadorian specimens of the Vienna Museum and several others from the same country in the Munich Museum are unquestionably conspecific with *B. nigrocristatus* (Lafr.)* sometimes placed in a separate genus, *Myiothlypis*. In fact, Pelzel's type agrees in every detail of coloration with an adult male from Lloa, Ecuador, in the Munich Museum. However, it appears that the inhabitants of Ecuador are not quite identical with typical *B. nigrocristatus*, of which we have a fair series from Colombia (Bogotá) and West Venezuela (Mérida).

The birds from Ecuador are constantly smaller, with a decidedly narrower bill, and the black crown-patch is more restricted and does not extend down the middle of the nape, as in *B. n. nigrocristatus*. By the latter character the Ecuadorian form approaches the North Peruvian *B. nigrocristatus nigricrux* Salv., † which, however, is as large as the Colombian race, and differs from both by its lighter, purer green back. The other points of distinction indicated by Salvin are not borne out by the series examined by me.

It appears, therefore, desirable to recognise three different races:

(a) *B. nigrocristatus nigrocristatus* (Lafr.), Colombia (Bogotá, Antioquia, etc.) and Western Venezuela (Andes of Mérida).

Black of crown extended down over the middle of the nape. Larger: wing 63-68; tail 61-66; bill 12 mm. [Nine specimens examined.]

(b) *B. nigrocristatus meridionalis* (Pelz.), Western and Central Ecuador.

Black of pileum restricted to crown and occiput. Smaller: wing 57-59½; tail 55-57; bill 12 mm. [Six specimens examined.]

(c) *B. nigrocristatus nigricrux* Salv., Northern Peru (Cajabamba, Succha, Huamachuco). ‡

75. *Ostinops alfredi* (Des Murs).

Cassicus Alfredi Des Murs in Castelnau, *Voyage Amér. Sud*, Oiseaux, p. 67. tab. 19. fig. 2 (Juni 1856.—No locality given; the type is from Santa-Ana, Eastern Peru).

Ostinops alfredi Taczanowski, *Orn. Pérou*, ii. 1884. p. 407 (Velota, Chirimoto, Huambo, Huayabamba, etc. N. Peru; Carabaya, Guadalupe (near Cosnipata), S.E. Peru; Salvadori & Festa, *Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino* 14. No. 357. 1899, p. 29 (Santiago, Zamora, Cuchipamba, S. José, Eastern Ecuador).

No. 1. Mus. d'Hist. Nat. Paris No. 5978, mounted: "Péron, Vallée de Santa Ana, de Castelnau et Deville 1847, No. 543, ♂. *Ostinops Alfredi* Des Murs. Type." —Wing 245; tail 205; bill 63 mm.

The late Dr. Sclater, at one time, § considered *O. alfredi* to be doubtfully referable to the West Ecuadorian species, named *O. atrocastaneus* by Cabanis, || but later ¶ he united the latter with the Peruvian form under Des Murs' term. Although the distinctness of the two "species" has already been pointed out by Taczanowski (*l.c.*) I think it advisable to treat once more of this subject, as the statements of that excellent ornithologist do not seem to be generally known.

* *Trichas nigro-cristatus* Lafresnaye, *Rev. Zool.* iii. p. 230 (1840.—Santa-Fé de Bogotá).

† *Basileuterus nigricrux* Salvin, *Nov. Zool.* ii. p. 3 (1895.—Cajabamba, Succha, Huamachuco, N. Peru).

‡ Goodfellow (*Ibis*, 1901, p. 315) erroneously recorded this species from Western Ecuador (Intac, Guala, Milligalli). The specimens now in the Tring Museum, which have been examined by me, are all referable to *B. nigrocristatus meridionalis* (Pelz.).

§ *Ibis*, (5) i. 1883, p. 154.

|| *Journ. f. Ornith.* 21, p. 309 (1873.—"Ecuador," Fraser coll.).

¶ *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* 11, p. 318.

The type of *O. alfredi* agrees in every particular with other specimens from Central and South-eastern Peru (Huánuco, Maraynioc, Marcapata).

The outermost rectrix has the outer web and a limited patch at the tip of the inner web green, the remainder being yellow; the second, third and fourth rectrix (from outside) are yellow, the tip of the outer web only clouded with olive-green; the submedian rectrix has the inner web and a slight apical spot on the outer web green, the rest of the latter yellow; the median rectrix is entirely blackish green. The thighs are dull greenish olive; the breast, abdomen, and lower tail-coverts nearly uniform deep cinnamon-brown; the lesser upper wing-coverts dull olive greenish, the median and greater ones dusky brown, externally more russet-brown; the narrow yellow frontal band does not extend beyond the anterior angle of the eye.

Specimens from Western Ecuador are much darker: the upper wing-coverts being black, only some of the greater ones with narrow chestnut-brown apical edges; the under parts dark chestnut, conspicuously contrasting with the cinnamon-brown tail-coverts; the thighs chestnut-brown, without any greenish tinge. Besides, the yellow forehead is much broader, extending as far as the posterior margin of the eye, while the outermost rectrix is wholly and the penultimate mostly (outer web and part of the inner web) green. There is also generally more dusky green on the submedian pair, but this is not quite constant.

O. sincipitalis Cab.,* and *O. salmoni* Sel.† belong likewise to this group, which they represent in Eastern and Western Colombia.

The four "species" which replace each other geographically, and differ merely in slight colour-characters, are more correctly treated as races of one species.

(a) *Ostinops alfredi alfredi* (Des Murs).

Central, Eastern, and Northern Peru: Santa Ana (Castellan & Deville), Carabaya, Guadalupe (Whitely), Monterico (Jelski, Kalinowski), Velota, Chirimoto, Tambillo, Huambo, Huayabamba (Stolzmann). Eastern Ecuador: Santiago, Zamora, Chuchipamba (Festa), Mapoto (Stolzmann).

(b) *Ostinops alfredi atrocastaneus* Cab.

Western Ecuador: Chimbo, Paramba (Rosenberg), Pedregal (Stolzmann), Gualea (Festa, Schröter, etc.), Intac, Le Concepcion, Chota (Festa), etc.

(c) *Ostinops alfredi salmoni* Sel.

Western Colombia: Antioquia, Concordia, Envigado, Frontino (Salmon); Bogotá coll. ‡

(d) *Ostinops alfredi sincipitalis* Cab.

Eastern Colombia (exact distribution unknown, not rare in Bogotá collections); Western Venezuela: Mérida.

76. *Ochthoeca oenanthoides* (Lafr. & Orb.) and allies.

Fluvicola oenanthoides was originally described from a single example procured by D'Orbigny near La Paz, in Western Bolivia. In 1856, Dr. Selater § found in a lot of Bogotá skins a nearly allied species which he named *O. fumicolor*. The type

* *Journ. f. Ornith.* 21, p. 309 (1873.—New Granada, sc. Bogotá).

† *Ibis*, (5) i. p. 153 tab. vi. (1883.—Antioquia).

‡ A specimen in the Munich Museum.

§ *P. Z. S. Lond.* 24, 1856, p. 28, pl. 117.

of *F. oenanthoides* remained unique in the Paris Museum until Mr. D. Forbes, during his journey in Bolivia, obtained several specimens of a bird which was identified by Messrs. Sclater & Salvin* as belonging to that species, and which has ever since been known under that name in ornithological literature. In the same paper these authors † also published the diagnosis of a supposed new species from South Peru, *O. polionota*, stated to differ from *O. oenanthoides* by its greyish (instead of rufous brown) back, broad white eyebrow, and other characters. Subsequently Dr. Sclater ‡ referred examples from various Ecuadorian and Peruvian localities to *O. oenanthoides*, whose range was given to extend from Western Colombia down to Bolivia. In 1896, however, Count Berlepsch and Mr. Stolzmann § separated the inhabitants of Peru and Ecuador on account of their more brownish head, deep buff superciliary stripe and paler abdomen as *O. oenanthoides brunneifrons*. Finally, in 1907, Count Berlepsch || made known a small, pale-coloured subspecies of *O. polionota*, of which he had received a series from La Paz, Western Bolivia, under the name *O. p. pacifica* Berl.

While investigating the status of various species in D'Orbigny's Bolivian collection I was struck by the fact that neither the locality nor certain colour-characters given by Lafresnaye and D'Orbigny could possibly apply to the birds commonly called *O. oenanthoides*. Further researches led me to the suspicion that *O. polionota pacifica* Berl. might be the true *O. oenanthoides* (Lafr. & D'Orb.), which appeared to be the more probable as both species had been discovered in the very same locality, viz. at La Paz, Western Bolivia. Count Berlepsch having very kindly allowed me to take his typical specimen to Paris, I was able to compare it directly with the type of *O. oenanthoides*, and found it practically identical. The identity of *O. p. pacifica* and *O. oenanthoides* being thus established, the nomenclature of the allied species requires some modification, as I shall show presently.

The members of that section of the genus *Ochthoeca* we are dealing with fall easily into two specific groups:

(a) Upper parts sooty or earthy brown (without rufescent shades); upper wing-coverts either wholly uniform or the greater series only narrowly tipped with buffy; sides of head blackish, surmounted by a large pure white superciliary stripe; throat greyish or whitish; outer web of the external rectrix white, and a narrow whitish edge at the tip of the remaining rectrices. Here belong *O. oenanthoides* and *O. polionota*.

(b) Back russet or rufous-brown, more or less contrasting with the dull brown or even greyish brown pennis; median and greater wing coverts broadly tipped with deep ferruginous, forming two transverse bands across the wing; sides of head smoky or rufescent brown; superciliary stripe yellowish white, buff, or ochraceous; throat dull brownish; tail uniform black, without any white edging. Here belong *O. fumicolor*, *O. brunneifrons*, and an unnamed race from Bolivia and South Peru, hitherto erroneously identified as *O. oenanthoides*.

These two groups are no doubt specifically distinct, since representatives of both occur side by side in certain districts, e.g. in Central Peru. The "species" belonging to each of the two sections are, however, very closely allied *inter se*, and replace one another in different geographic areas, thus constituting what modern systematists are accustomed to call "subspecies."

* *P. Z. S. Lond.* 1869, p. 600.

† *Loc. cit.* p. 599.

‡ *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* 14, 1888, p. 20.

§ *P. Z. S. Lond.* 1896, p. 355.

|| *Ornis* 14, 1907, p. 354.

In the following lines I give a short review of the various forms, together with the principal synonymy and such remarks as are called forth by the material examined by me.

1a. *Ochthoeca oenanthoides oenanthoides* (Lafr. & Orb.).

Fluvicola Oenanthoides Lafresnaye & D'Orbigny, Syn. Av. i. in *Mag. Zool.* vii, cl. ii. p. 60 (1837.—La Paz, in Bolivia); D'Orbigny, *Voyage Amér. Mérid.*, Oiseaux, p. 344, tab. 38, fig. 2 (fig. inacc.).

Ochthoeca oenanthoides Scater, *P. Z. S.* 1871, p. 750 (Bolivia alta; ex D'Orbigny); Scater & Salvin, *P. Z. S.* 1879, p. 610 (part.: La Paz, ex D'Orbigny); Taczanowski, *Orn. Pérou* ii. 1884, p. 192 (part.: descr. typ. Mus. Paris); Lillo, *Apunt. Hist. Nat.* i. No. 2, 1909, p. 25 (Tilcara, Jujuy, N.W. Argentine).

Ochthoeca polionota pacifica Berlepsch, *Ornis* 14, p. 354 (Feb. 1907.—La Paz, W. Bolivia).

Hab.—Western Bolivia, La Paz (D'Orbigny, Garlepp), Sajama (Garlepp); N.W. Argentine: Jujuy (Dinelli).

Adult.—Top of the head greyish brown, gradually passing into the dull earthy brown of the back and tail-coverts; upper wing-coverts dark hair-brown, the greater series with narrow, buff apical margins or spots, without forming, however, a distinct transverse band; bastard-wing and primary coverts uniform dusky; remiges dusky, the inner secondaries exteriorly fringed with buffy brown; rectrices blackish brown, the outer web of the external pair white, the remaining ones slightly edged with whitish at the tip. Forehead and broad superciliary stripe, continued to the sides of the neck, pure white; cheeks and ear-coverts dull blackish; throat greyish white; breast and abdomen pale cinnamomeous; lower tail-coverts creamy white; axillaries and under wing-coverts grey, edged with whitish. Bill black. (Described from the types of *F. oenanthoides* and *O. polionota pacifica*.)

- No. 1. Paris Museum, No. 3891 (mounted):
 (♂) ad. "La Paz, Bolivie. D'Orbigny,
 1834, No. 140. Type *O. oenanthoides*
Lafr. & Orb." Wing 81; tail 68½; bill 13½ mm.
- No. 2. Mus. Berlepsch: "♂" ad. "La Paz
 (Bolivia), September 30, 1893. Type of
O. p. pacifica Berl. G. Garlepp coll.
 No. 223." Wing 83½; tail 68; bill 13 mm.
- No. 3. Mus. Berlepsch: "♂" ad. "La Paz,
 October 7, 1893. G. Garlepp coll.
 No. 272." Wing 83; tail 68; bill 13½ mm.
- No. 4. Mus. Lillo: "No. 6. ♂, Tilcara, 2500 m.
 (Jujuy), December 1905. L. Dinelli coll." Wing 80; tail 68; bill 12½ mm.
- No. 5. Mus. Berlepsch: "♀" ad. "La Paz
 (Bolivia), October 5, 1893. G. Garlepp
 coll. No. 260." Wing 78; tail 69; bill 13 mm.
- No. 6. Mus. Berlepsch "♀" ad. "Sajama,
 W. Bolivia, 4000 m. May 11, 1897.
 G. Garlepp coll. No. 1724." Wing 79; tail 69; bill 12 mm.

Obs.—The types of *F. oenanthoides* and *O. p. pacifica* are practically identical. Although mounted and exposed to the light for many years the former is but slightly faded on the upper parts, but otherwise in excellent state of preservation.

D'Orbigny's figure is altogether misleading, the abdomen being too dark, the rump much too rufous, the wing-bands exaggerated in extent and intensity. As a matter of fact, the (marked) type has just a faint shade of russet on the rump like the other specimens, the nuder parts are of exactly the same pale cinnamomeous tinge as in the type of *O. p. pacifica*, while the light buff apical spots to the greater wing-coverts are but slightly indicated.

In worn plumage the back becomes more greyish brown, the abdomen paler, more buffy cinnamon, and the buffy tips to the wing-coverts disappear completely. The bird from Junju (No. 4) in the collection of Señor Miguel Lillo, of Tucumán, differs from the Bolivian ones only in having the rump conspicuously tinged with buffy brown.

1b. *Ochthoeca oenanthoides polionota* ScL. & Salv.

Ochthoeca polionota ScLeter & Salvin, *P. Z. S. Lond.* Nov. 1869, p. 599 (1870.—Pitumarca, Southern Peru); Taczanowski, *P. Z. S.* 1874, p. 533 (part.: Maraynioc); idem, *Orn. Pérou* ii. 1884, p. 193 (Maraynioc); ScLeter, *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* 14, 1888, p. 20 (Pitumarca (a—c), Maraynioc (d)); Berlepsch & Stolzmann, *P. Z. S.* 1896, p. 356 (Ingapirca, Queta, near Tarma, dept. Junin); idem, *Ornis*, 13, ii. 1906, p. 127 (Puno, S. Peru).

Hab.—Southern Peru: Pitumarca, dept. Cuzco (Whitely); Ollachea near Macuzani, dept. Carabaya, 11,500 ft. (H. & C. Watkins); Puno, dept. Puno (Kalinowski); Central Peru: Maraynioc (Jelski), Ingapirca, Queta near Tarma, dept. Junin (Kalinowski).

Adult.—Differs from the typical race by its larger size, much darker, sooty brown upper parts, dingy grey throat, decidedly deeper cinnamon-brown belly, fulvous (instead of whitish) under tail-coverts, darker grey axillaries, and by lacking the buff apical tips to the greater upper wing-coverts.

Nos. 1, 2. Munich Museum: ♂♂ ad.,
Ollachea, near Macuzani, S. Peru,
February 1910. H. and C. Watkins
coll. Wing, 87–88; tail 73–74; bill 13 m.

No. 3. Mus. H. v. Berlepsch; ♂ ad., Hac.
Queta, Tarma, Junin, C. Peru, July 29,
1893. J. Kalinowski coll. Wing, 91; tail 76½; bill 13 m.

Obs.—The specimens from Ollachea which may be regarded as topotypical agree in coloration with the Central Peruvian skins, but are slightly smaller. One of them (No. 2) shows a distinct greyish hue on the upper parts. The type was probably a similarly coloured example, since Messrs. ScLeter and Salvin in their description of *O. polionota* call the dorsal surface "cinerea."

2a. *Ochthoeca funicolor funicolor* ScL.

Ochthoeca funicolor, ScLeter, *P. Z. S. Lond.* 24, 1856, p. 28, tab. 117 (June 1856.—Bogotá coll.); idem, *Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds*, 1862, p. 198 (part.: a, Bogotá (type)); idem, *P. Z. S.* 1871, p. 749 (part.: Colombia); ScLeter, *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* 14, 1888, p. 19 (Bogotá).

Ochthoeca oenanthoides, Taczanowski, *Orn. Pérou* ii. 1884, p. 192 (part.: "Nouv. Grenade").

Hab.—Only known from Bogotá collections.

Adult.—Top of the head deep earthy brown (without rufescent tinge); back and rump rufous brown, conspicuously contrasting with the colour of the pileum; median and greater wing-coverts black, broadly tipped with deep ferruginous, forming two distinct transverse bands across the wing; tail uniform black. Fore-

head and broad superciliary stripe, continued on to the sides of the neck, buffy white, the latter tinged with fulvous in its postocular portion; cheeks and ear-coverts dusky brown; throat and breast nearly uniform pale smoky brown, gradually passing into the light cinnamonaceous colour of the abdomen, which, along the middle line, becomes paler, creamy white; under tail-coverts pale buff, with dusky bases. Wing 80-84; tail 68-73; bill 12-13 mm.

Obs.—Of this form I have five specimens before me, all of the well-known Bogotá make. None of them being sexed, I am unable to say whether there exists any difference in size between male and female. Immature birds are smaller, more rufous above, and the superciliary stripe is more strongly tinged with fulvous.

2b. *Ochthoeca fumicolor brunneifrons* Berl. & Stolzmann.

Ochthoëca oenanthoides brunneifrons Berlepsch & Stolzmann, *P. Z. S. Lond.* 1896, p. 355 (1896.—Maraynioc, C. Peru (type); Cutervo, N. Peru; Ecuador); Hartert, *Nor. Zool.* v. 1898, p. 486 (Cayambe, N. Ecuador); Ménégau, *Miss. Serv. Géogr. Arc Méridien Equ.*, ix. 1911, p. B47 (Chambo, Pichincha).

O. fumicolor, Selater, *P. Z. S.* 1858, p. 554 (Titiacun, near Riobamba, Ecuador); *idem*, *l.c.* 1860, p. 79 (Pauza, on Chimborazo); *idem*, *Cat. Amer. Birds*, 1862, p. 198 (part.: b, Titiacun, Ecuador); *idem*, *P. Z. S.* 1871, p. 749 (part.: Ecuador); Taczanowski, *P. Z. S.* 1880, p. 202 (Cutervo, N. Peru); *idem*, *Orn. Pérou*, ii. 1884, p. 191 (Maraynioc, Paucal); Berlepsch & Taczanowski, *P. Z. S.* 1884, p. 295 (Cechee, W. Ecuador); *idem*, *l.c.* 1885, p. 87 (S. Rafael, Tunguragua).

O. polionota (errore), Taczanowski, *P. Z. S.* 1874, p. 533 (part.: Maraynioc).

O. oenanthoides (errore), Selater, *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* 14, 1888, p. 20 (part.: f-i, Ecuador); Goodfellow, *Ibis*, 1901, p. 701 (Pichincha, Mojanda, Papallacta).

O. brunneifrons, Salvadori & Festa, *Bull. Mus. Zool. Torino*, 14, No. 362, 1899, p. 170 (El Troje, Chaupi, Papallacta).

Hab.—Central Peru: Maraynioc (Jelski, Kalinowski); North Peru: Cutervo (Stolzmann), Paucal (Jelski); C. Ecuador: Titiacun, Pauza (Fraser), Cechee, S. Rafael (Stolzmann), Chambo, Pichincha (Rivet), Sical, Maraviña (Buckley), El Troje, Chaupi (Festa), Cayambe (Rosenberg), Mojanda (Goodfellow); East Ecuador: Papallacta (Festa, Goodfellow).*

Adult.—Differs from *O. f. fumicolor* by its much narrower (though nearly as deep ferruginous) wing-bands, by the postocular portion of the superciliary stripe being more strongly tinged with fulvous, and by the much brighter cinnamon-rufous colour of the belly extending over the whole breast, the foreneck only being slightly shaded with brownish. The pileum, too, is generally more rufescent brown, though many specimens are not distinguishable from *O. f. fumicolor* on this score, and the measurements are decidedly larger.

No. 1. Mus. Berlepsch. ♂ ad., Maraynioc, C. Peru, September 3,

1892. J. Kalinowski coll. Wing 90½; tail 75; bill 13 mm.

No. 2. Mus. Berlepsch. ♀ ad., Maraynioc, C. Peru, May 27, 1871. C.

Jelski coll. Wing 84; tail 73; bill 12½ mm.

* It is probable that the inhabitants of Western Colombia (Antioquia) are likewise referable to *O. f. brunneifrons*, but in the absence of specimens I cannot say for certain. The following references pertain to this race of doubtful standing:

O. fumicolor, Selater & Salvin, *P. Z. S.* 1879, p. 511 (Santa Elena).

O. oenanthoides, Selater, *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* 14, 1888, p. 20 (part.: a-c, Santa Elena; d, e, Medellín, Antioquia).

- No. 3. Mus. Berlepsch. ♀ ad., Cutervo,
N. Peru, November 27, 1878. J.
Stolzmann coll. Wing 80; tail 71; bill 13 mm.
- No. 4. Munich Museum. ♂ ad.,
Cechce, W. Ecuador, May 1883.
J. Stolzmann coll. Wing 85; tail 74; bill 13 mm.
- Nos. 5, 6. Munich Museum. ♂♂ ad.,
Pichincha, W. Ecuador Wing 90, 87; tail 77, 79; bill 13, 13½ mm.
- Nos. 7, 8. Munich Museum. ♀ ♀,
Pichincha Wing 80, 81; tail 74; bill 12½, 13 mm.

Obs.—The Ecuadorian specimens agree in every respect with the topotypes (Nos. 1 and 2) from Central Peru. There is some variation observable in the intensity of coloration of the belly, but this is purely individual and not particular to any geographic area.

2c. *Ochthoeca funicolor berlepschi* SUBSP. NOV.

Ochthoeca oenanthoides (errore) Sclater & Salvin, *P. Z. S.* 1869, p. 600 (Bolivia, D. Forbes coll.); *idem*, *l.c.* 1874, p. 677 (Cachupata, S. Peru); *idem*, *l.c.* 1879, p. 610 (part.: Mapiri, Bolivia); Taczanowski, *Orn. Pérou* ii, 1884, p. 192 (part.: Cachupata); Sclater, *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* 14, 1888, p. 20 (part.: j. Cachupata; k, Bolivia (Bridges); l, Mapiri; m, n, Bolivia (D. Forbes)).

Hab.—South-eastern Peru: Cachupata (Whitely), Limbani, Carabaya (Oekenden); Northern Bolivia: Mapiri (Buckley), Malaga, Chaco (G. Garlepp).

Type in Mus. H. von Berlepsch: ♂ ad., Malaga, W. Bolivia, April 21, 1891. G. Garlepp coll. No. 946.

Adult.—Most nearly allied to *O. f. brunneifrons*, which it resembles on the under parts, but at once recognisable by having the pileum and nape light greyish hair-brown (instead of deep sepia or russet brown), and by the different form and colour of the superciliary stripe. The latter is only about half as wide, much shorter, ending above the posterior edge of the ear-coverts instead of being continued on to the sides of the nape, and in its entire length of a pale yellowish white, without the slightest admixture of fulvous. The sides of the head are distinctly lighter greyish brown, and the size is generally smaller.

- No. 1. Mus. Berlepsch. ♂ ad., Malaga, Bolivia,
April 21, 1891. G. Garlepp coll. No. 946 Wing 85; tail 75; bill 13 mm.
- No. 2. Mus. Berlepsch. ♀ ad., above Chaco
(Yungas), Bolivia, July 3, 1894. G. Gar-
lepp coll. No. 668 Wing 85; tail 77; bill 13 mm.
- No. 3. Mus. Berlepsch. ♀ jr., Malaga, Bolivia,
May 12, 1891. G. Garlepp coll. No. 967 Wing 79; tail 67; bill 12½ mm.
- No. 4. Mus. Berlepsch. ♂ ad., Cachupata, S.
Peru, September 6, 1873. H. Whitely, jun.
coll. Wing 84; tail 73; bill 13 mm.
- No. 5. Munich Museum. ♀ imm., Limbani,
Carabaya, 9500 ft., April 30, 1904. G.
Oekenden coll. No. 749 Wing 85; tail 71; bill 13½ mm.

Obs.—This is the *O. oenanthoides* of authors, but not of Lafresnaye and D'Orbigny, as I have pointed out above. In the coloration of the under parts it is

more like the Peruvian form, though as a rule the belly is somewhat deeper cinnamon rufous, and the throat more mixed with greyish. The back and rump are rufous brown, the dark ferruginous wing-bands narrow as in *O. f. oenanthoides*, and the tail uniform black. The greyish (not deep brown) pileum and the narrow, yellowish white superciliary streak render it easily recognisable among its allies. The specimens from South-eastern Peru are practically identical with the Bolivian ones.

I have named this well-characterised form in compliment of Count Hans von Berlepsch, the celebrated authority on South American birds.

77. *Euscarthmus zosterops* Pelz. and its allies.

In *Nor. Zool.* vol. xvii., December 1910, pp. 289-291, I have given a short review of the three races of *E. striaticollis* known at that time. Since then I have had the opportunity of comparing the specimen from East Ecuador (Rio Santiago; coll. E. Festa) in the Turin Museum with the types of *E. zosterops* Pelz. and three skins from North-eastern Peru in the collections of the Jardin des Plantes at Paris. While the Ecuador bird proves to be identical with typical *E. s. zosterops*, the Peruvian representatives show several well-marked differences, and constitute undoubtedly a distinct race, which, in its characters, stands somewhat between *E. striaticollis zosterops* Pelz. and *E. striaticollis johannis* Snehlg.

I propose to call it

Euscarthmus striaticollis amazonicus n. subsp.

E. zosterops (nec Pelzel) Selater & Salvia, *P.Z. S.* 1878, p. 138 (Moyobamba, East Peru).

Adult.—Above similar to *E. striaticollis johannis* Snehlg.*, having the whole pileum, like the back, bright green, the edges to the upper wing-coverts yellowish green, and the dingy white throat conspicuously, though narrowly, streaked with dusky; but it may be easily distinguished by its much paler sulphur-yellow belly, more greenish foreneck with obsolete dusky streaks, whitish (not rusty buff) lores, darker brown ear-coverts, and much paler yellow axillaries, as well as under wing-coverts. Wings and tail shorter.

♂ (type): wing 52; tail 40; tars. 17; bill 12½.

♀: wing 46; tail 35; tars. 16; bill 12½ mm.

Hab.—North-eastern Peru: Pebas (Castelnau & Deville), Moyobamba (Steere).

Type in the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris (skin): Cat. gén. 1847, No. 1360. ♂ ad., Pébas, Castelnau & Deville coll. No. 917.†

Obs.—The type is in good, freshly moulted plumage, while the others, especially the "♂" marked "1847, No. 1361," are somewhat worn. Nevertheless there is hardly any difference in coloration between them. The upper parts are bright green, as in *E. s. johannis*, the forehead and crown without any trace of cinereous or brownish suffusion; the feathers of the crown are slightly lengthened as in the other members of the group. The inner secondaries (tertiaries) have a distinct, yellowish-white margin along the outer web. In the males, the upper wing-coverts are edged with olive green, scarcely different from the colour of

* *Euscarthmus johannis* Snehlgage, *Orn. Monber.* 15, p. 193 (1907.—Monte Verde, Rio Purús).

† The other specimens, likewise in the skin-collection, are numbered 1847, No. 1361 (♂), and 1847, No. 1363 (♀).

the back, while in the single female the greater series have more yellowish margins, which, however, do not form a distinct wing-band. The supra-oral stripe is dull white, as in *E. s. zosterops*, not rusty buff, as in *E. s. johannis*. From *E. s. zosterops*, of N.W. Brazil (Upper Rio Negro) and East Ecuador (Santiago River) the new form may be distinguished by the dark brown (instead of ashy) ear-coverts, considerably deeper yellow belly with more greenish suffusion on the foreneck, by lacking the pale yellow transverse bands on the wing-coverts, and by the absence of the cinereous forehead.

The range of the races of *E. striaticollis* is thus as follows :

(a) *E. striaticollis striaticollis* (Lafr.). Central and Eastern Brazil, from Bahia west to the Rio Madeira and its tributaries, north to the Amazons (Santarem).

(b) *E. striaticollis johannis* Sneathl. West Brazil : upper Rio Purús.

(c) *E. striaticollis amazonicus* Hellm. Eastern Peru : Moyobamba, Pebas.

(d) *E. striaticollis zosterops* Pelz. North-west Brazil : upper Rio Negro (S. Carlos, Marabitanas) and Eastern Ecuador (Rio Santiago).

The Munich Museum has lately received, through Mr. W. F. H. Rosenberg, of London, a new species from South Peru, which may be called

Euscarthmus leucogaster n. sp.

Adult.—Upper parts light olive green (somewhat brighter and purer than in *E. s. zosterops*); the feathers of the crown with dusky centres and distinctly elongated so as to form a slight crest; the edge of the forehead washed with ashy, as in *E. s. zosterops*; lores greyish white; a narrow rim round the eye, cheeks and ear-coverts dull ashy grey, the latter faintly tinged with greenish in their posterior portion. Lesser upper wing-coverts bright olive green like the back; median and greater coverts blackish, with pale yellow apical spots, forming two well-defined transverse bands across the wing; remiges blackish, conspicuously, though narrowly, edged with yellowish green, inner secondaries (tertials) more broadly edged with yellowish white on the outer web; rectrices blackish, with yellowish-green outer margins. Throat white, distinctly streaked with dusky grey (the median portion of the feathers being dark, the edges white); foreneck and chest pale ashy grey, flammulated with whitish; middle of the breast and abdomen pure white, the inner flanks faintly tinged with light greenish; under tail-coverts yellowish white; axillaries, under wing-coverts and edge of the wing bright yellow, quill-lining whitish. "Iris grey, feet dark slate, bill black."

♂ ad. : wing 52; tail 48; tars. 15; bill 12 mm.

♀ : wing 47; tail 41; tars. 15; bill 12 mm.

Hab.—South-eastern Peru, Carabaya : Yahuarumayo, alt. 1200 ft.

Type in Zoological Museum, Munich : No. 12. 2329, "♂" ad. Yahuarumayo, 1200 ft., Carabaya, S.E. Peru, February 16, 1912. H. & C. Watkins coll. No. 534.

Obs.—A second specimen, ♀ ad. (same date and locality) in Count Seilern's collection differs from the male described above by smaller size, more conspicuous supra-oral streak, less distinct striping of the throat, and more whitish (less greyish) foreneck and chest. In all other respects it exactly resembles the type.

This new *Euscarthmus* agrees in structure (form of bill, shape of tail and wing) with the members of the *E. striaticollis* group. As far as coloration is concerned, it most resembles the North Brazilian *E. s. zosterops*, having the forehead cinereous, the cheeks and ear-coverts ashy grey, the median and greater

wing-coverts marked with well-defined, pale yellow tips, and there is also a certain likeness in the pattern of the under parts. *E. leucogaster*, however, may be easily distinguished by lacking the white eye-ring (so conspicuous a feature in its ally), by its more heavily striped throat, ashy grey (instead of greenish yellow) breast, and pure white (not primrose-yellow) middle of the belly. Besides, the upper parts are of a purer, brighter green, and the supraloral streak is much less distinct and greyish instead of white. From *E. spodiops* Berl.* it differs by its much larger, uniform black bill, ashy-grey forehead and loreal region, ashy grey (not brownish green) ear-coverts, much brighter green back, distinct yellow wing-bands, and much paler colour of throat and breast, which, in the Bolivian species, are dull greyish brown, flammulated with yellowish. I am indebted to Count Berlepsch for the loan of the type specimen, still unique in his collection.†

78. *Elainea albiventris* Chapm. = *Elaenia parvirostris* Pelz.

Elaenia parvirostris Pelzeln, *Zur Ornith. Bras.* ii, p. 107, 178 † (Sept. 1868.—Curytiba, Paraná, (type): Borba, Rio Madeira; Barcellos, R. Negro).

Elaenia albiventris Chapman, *Auk*, 14, p. 368 (1897.—Cumanacoa, Bermudez, N.E. Venezuela).

No. 1. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., No. 73,426 : ♂ ad. Cumanacoa, Bermudez, Venezuela. Coll. by W. H. Phelps, July 3, 1896. Orig. number 1180.

Type of *E. albiventris* Chapm.—Wing 70; tail 61; bill 11 mm.

This bird, which I have compared with a considerable series of *E. parvirostris* (including the types in the Vienna Museum) is a perfectly typical example of that widespread species. In coloration it agrees particularly well with an adult male from Tefé, Rio Solimoes, N. Brazil: upper parts decidedly greenish; throat and chest clear whitish grey; middle of the breast and abdomen pure white, flanks pale greenish, etc. The feathers of the crown, though slightly longer than those of the forehead, do not form a conspicuous crest, which is invariably the case in the nearly allied, but specifically distinct, *E. albivertex* Pelz. § The type of *E. albiventris* is an adult bird, with large, half-concealed white crown-patch. The wings have two well-defined cross-bands, formed by the yellowish-white tips to the median and greater upper wing-coverts.

* *Journ. f. Ornith.* 49, p. 87 (1901.—Songo, North Bolivia).

† I take this opportunity of calling attention to an undescribed form of this genus from South-eastern Brazil which I have had separated in my manuscript for many years. It may be known as

***Euscarthmus nidipendulus paulistus* n. subsp.**

E. nidipendulus (nec Wied) Pelzeln, *Zur Orn. Bras.* ii, 1868, p. 102 (Ypanema); Ihering, *Rev. Mus. Paul.* iii, 1899, p. 183 (Ypiranga, S. Amaro); Ihering & Ihering, *Cat. Faun. Braz.* i, 1907, p. 267 (Ypiranga, Jaboticabal, Iguapé, Itatiba, Itararé, Barretos, Ubatúba, S. Paulo).

Adult.—Similar to *E. n. nidipendulus* Wied, from state of Bahia, but much larger in all dimensions. Wing 46-48; tail 36-39; tars. 16½-18; bill 11-12½ mm.

Hab.—S.E. Brazil, state of S. Paulo: Ypanema, S. Amaro, Victoria, Ypiranga, Iguapé, Itatibá, Itararé, Ubatúba, Rio Parapanema, Barretos, etc.

Type in Zoological Museum, Munich: No. 13,635, ♂ ad. Ypanema, S. Paulo, J. Natterer coll.

Obs.—Specimens of the two races measured as follows:

One ♀ ad. from Bahia (<i>E. n. nidipendulus</i>)	Wing 42½; tail 30; bill 12 mm.
Four adults (unsexed) from Bahia (<i>E. n. nidipendulus</i>)	Wing 43-44½; tail 31-32; bill 11-12½ mm.
Nine ♂ ♂ ad. from S. Paulo (<i>E. n. paulistus</i>)	Wing 46-48; tail 37-39; bill 12-12½ mm.
Three ♀ ♀ ad. from S. Paulo (<i>E. n. paulistus</i>)	Wing 45-46; tail 36-38; bill 11-12 mm.

† On p. 178 *Elaenia parvirostris*, err. typogr.

§ Probably identical with *E. chiriquensis* Lawr. I am unable to discover tangible differences between specimens from Chiriqui and Costa Rica on one side and those from Brazil on the other, but the subject requires more careful attention than I can at present bestow upon it.

Mr. Chapman, in describing this bird as new, was no doubt misled by Dr. Allen, who, in his revision of the Genus ELAINEA,* had placed *E. parvirostris* Pelz among the synonyms of *E. albiceps*, from which it is, however, specifically distinct.

I have examined altogether 57 specimens of *E. parvirostris*, and although there is a certain amount of individual variation, as in other species of *Elaenia*, I am unable to separate any local races.

Birds from various localities measure as follows :

♂♂ ad.	Wing.	Tail.	Bill.
1 Entrerios (Soledad)	75½ ;	68 ;	10½ mm.
6 Buenos Aires	70-75 ;	65-70 ;	10-11 mm.
3 Santa Fé (Ocampo)	69-74 ;	62-68 ;	10-10½ mm.
1 Paragnay (Villarica)	74 ;	68 ;	10 mm.
2 Chrytiba, Paraná (types)	71½, 74 ;	69, 70 ;	10½, 11 mm.
7 Rio Grande do Sul	71-74 ;	63-70 ;	10-11 mm.
1 Santa Catharina	72 ;	63 ;	10 mm.
2 Rio Madeira	72½, 78 ;	65, 68 ;	10 mm.
1 Rio Negro (Barcellos)	70 ;	63 ;	10½ mm.
1 Teffe, R. Solimoëns	67 ;	60 ;	10½ mm.†
1 East Pern (Chyavetas)	67 ;	61 ;	10 mm.†
1 Brit. Guiana (Roraima)	70 ;	64 ;	10 mm.
1 Bermudez, N.E. Venezuela	70 ;	61 ;	11 mm.
♀♀ ad.			
1 Entrerios (Soledad)	71 ;	65 ;	10 mm.
4 Buenos Aires	68-69 ;	60-63 ;	10-11 mm.
1 Santa Fé (Ocampo)	65 ;	58 ;	10½ mm.
3 Rio Grande do Sul	65-69 ;	62-65 ;	10-11½ mm.
2 Santa Catharina	68½-70 ;	63-66 ;	10 mm.
1 North Peru (Pebas)	63 ;	58 ;	—
2 Brit. Guiana (Roraima)	64, 66 ;	55, 57 ;	9½, 10½ mm.
2 Venezuela (Mérida, Orinoco)	64, 65 ;	57 ;	10 mm.
8 (unsexed) Bogotá-skins	67-72 ;	57-66 ;	9½-10½

79. *Mecocerculus urichi* Chapm. should be *Xanthomyias urichi* (Chapm.).

Mecocerculus urichi Chapman, *Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H.* 12, p. 155 (Aug. 1899.—Quebrada Secca, mountains of San Antonio, Cumaná, N.E. Venezuela).

Phyllomyias venezuelensis Hartert, *Bull. B. O. C.* 11, p. 30 (Dec. 1900.—Cumaná, N.E. Venezuela ; the type is from Los Palmales, mountains of San Antonio).

- No. 1. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. No. 70,384. ♀ ad.
26. Nov. 1898. Quebrada Secca, F. W. Urich coll. No. 7. Type of *Mecocerculus urichi* Chapm. Wing 56 ; tail 55 ; bill 10½ mm.
- No. 2. Tring Museum. ♀ ad. Los Palmales, Cumaná, March 25, 1898. Caracciolo coll. No. 557. Type of *Phyllomyias venezuelensis* Hart. Wing 58 ; tail 57 ; bill 10 mm.
- No. 3. Tring Museum. ♀ ad. Quebrada Secca, Feb. 13, 1898. Caracciolo coll. No. 254. Wing 58 ; tail 57 ; bill 10 mm.

* *Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H.* ii. 1889, p. 197.

† Perhaps wrongly sexed.

The type of *M. urichi* agrees perfectly with No. 3, having the under parts of the same bright yellow tinge, and the upper throat but slightly mixed with whitish. The upper surface is dull green, the forehead conspicuously ashy; the feathers of the crown are edged with ashy, the wing-bands pale yellow. No. 2 is somewhat paler yellow underneath, the throat mainly whitish, and the foreneck also whitish, but flammulated with pale yellowish.

There can be no doubt that *M. urichi* and *P. venezuelensis* are specifically identical, the types having been obtained in practically the same district.

This species has no near relation to *Mecocerculus*, but belongs to that section of the old genus *Phyllomyias* for which Count Berlepsch* provided the new term *Xanthomyias*. I consider this group a very natural one, differing from *Phyllomyias* (sensu strict.) by its much narrower, higher (less dilated and depressed) bill with strongly convex culmen.† It consists of the following species (or races):

(a) *X. virescens* (Temm.) S.E. Brazil (Espiritu Santo, Minas Geraes, Rio de Janeiro, S. Paulo, Paraná) and Paraguay. ‡

(b) *X. reiseri* (Hellm.) § N.E. Brazil: Piahy.

(c) *X. urichi* (Chapm.) N.E. Venezuela: mountains south-east of Cumaná, state of Bermudez.

(d) *X. sclateri* (Berl.) || N. and E. Bolivia; N.W. Argentina (Tucumán, Jujuy). ¶

The three first-named are very nearly related, and may be only races of a single species. *X. sclateri* differs more conspicuously by its pure white throat and middle of the abdomen, not to mention several minor characters.

80. *Phyllomyias salvadorii* Dubois = *Acrochordopus subviridis* (Pelz.).

Phyllomyias subviridis Pelzeln, *Zur Ornith. Bras.* ii. p. 105, 175 (1858.—Rio de Janeiro; Ypanema, S. Paulo (type); Curytiba, Paraná).

Phyllomyias berlepschi (nec Sclater 1887!) Salvadori, *Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino* 12, No. 292. p. 15 (1897.—S. Lorenzo, Jujuy, N.W. Argentina).

Phyllomyias brevirostris var. *salvadorii* Dubois, *Syn. Av.* livr. 4. p. 238 (1900.—nom. nov. for *P. berlepschi* Salvad. preoccupied).

- No. 1. Vienna Museum: No. 17,912. ♂ ad.
Ypanema, S. Paulo, May 20, 1819, Natterer
coll. (fixed) type of *Ph. subviridis* Pelz. Wing 62; tail 48; bill 9 mm.
- No. 2. Vienna Museum: No. 17,913. ♀ ad.
Ypanema, July 1821, Natterer coll. Wing 63; tail 46; bill 9 mm.
- No. 3. Vienna Museum: No. 17,911. ♀ ad.
Curytiba, Paraná, October 12, 1820, Natterer
coll. Wing 60; tail 48; bill 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ mm.
- No. 4. Zool. Museum, Turin: "Viaggio A. Borelli,
1896. No. 430, ♂ San Lorenzo (Jujuy),
Maggio 1896. *Phyllomyias berlepschi* Salvad.
type" ** Wing 65; tail 52; bill 9 mm.

* *Ornis* 14, 1907. p. 490 (type of genus: *Muscicapa virescens* Temm.).

† See *Journ. f. Ornith.* 53, 1905. p. 25-26.

‡ *Phyllomyias salvadorii* Dubois, quoted by Berlepsch (*Ornis* 14. p. 490) as a subspecies of *X. virescens* does not belong to this genus. See No. 80.

§ *Phyllomyias reiseri* Hellmayr, *Bull. B.O.U.* 15. p. 73 (1905.—Grotão, near S. Philomena, Piahy).

¶ *Phyllomyias sclateri* Berlepsch, *Journ. f. Ornith.* 49, p. 90 (1901.—Bucyes, Santa Cruz, E. Bolivia).

** Besides three Bolivian specimens in Count Berlepsch's collection I have examined an adult female, obtained at Cafetal, Jujuy, by L. Dinelli, in the Munich Museum, and an adult male from Tucumán, belonging to the private collection of Señor Miguel Lillo, of Tucumán.

** It is at the same time the type of *Ph. salvadorii* Dubois.

No. 5. Coll. Lillo (Tucumán), ad. Tucumán, N.W.

Argentine, August 12, 1901, L. Dinelli coll. Wing 67; tail 53; bill $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

No. 6. Tring Museum: ♂ ad. Camp woods, Prov.

Sara, Bolivia, June 23, 1906, J. Steinbach coll. No. 667 Wing 64; tail 50; bill $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Berlepsch and Hellmayr* have shown *Phyllomyias subviridis* to be widely different from *Xanthomyias virescens* (Temm.) [= *Phyllomyias burmeisteri* Cab. & Heine], creating for its reception the new genus *Acrochordopus*. At the time of their writing this well-characterised species was only known as an inhabitant of South-eastern Brazil, but several years afterwards two more specimens—one from Tucumán (No. 5), and another from Sara, Central Bolivia (No. 6)—were sent to me for inspection. While studying these interesting birds I was struck by their close similarity to the types from Brazil, and it occurred to me that *P. salvadorii* Dub. (= *P. berlepschi* Salvad. nec Sclater) might have been based on an example of the same species. Count Salvadori having most obligingly forwarded the typical specimen for comparison, I found my surmise to be quite correct.

In fact, the bird from San Lorenzo (No. 4) has the characteristic shape of the bill, the peculiar verrucose scutellation of the lower portion of the metatarsus and of the toes, the relatively short tail and the pattern of the upper wing-coverts, as described at length by Count Berlepsch and myself. I am glad to say that the Count, after re-examining the type of *P. salvadorii*, fully concurs with my view.

There is no constant difference, as far as I can see, between specimens from various localities, although I notice a certain amount of individual variation. The Tucumán bird (No. 5) is duller (less yellowish) green above, and the forehead and crown are slightly mixed with grey, which is not the case in the other examples. The female from Ypanema (No. 2) and the type of *Ph. salvadorii* (No. 4) have the back rather brighter green than No. 5 (Tucumán), but the males from Ypanema (No. 1) and Bolivia (No. 6) are even more brightly coloured above. The couple from Ypanema and the Tucumán specimen agree in being underneath of a rather pale yellow, while the birds from S. Lorenzo and Bolivia have much deeper, maize-yellow underparts, with more greenish suffusion on the foreneck and chest. The yellowish edging to the wing-coverts is quite typical in Nos. 1-5, rather more prominent in the Bolivian skin (No. 6). Thus, it will be seen that the small differences in coloration are not connected with any geographical area.

It appears, however, that the birds from N.W. Argentine and Bolivia are slightly larger, especially in the tail, and if constant this would necessitate the recognition of a western form entitled to the name *A. subviridis salvadorii* (Dubois). The specimens from Paraguay (Sapucay), recently recorded by Mr. Chubb † s. n. *A. subviridis* might perhaps help to elucidate the question whether there are really two races of this peculiar bird.

81. **Capsiempis orbitalis** Cab. should be **Pogonotriccus orbitalis** (Cab.).

Capsiempis orbitalis Cabanis, *Journ. f. Ornith.* 21, p. 68 (1873.—Monterico, Chanchamayo, C. Peru, coll. Jelski; Mus. Univ. Warschau).

No. 1. University Mus. Warsaw, mounted:

“*Capsiempis orbitalis* Cab. ♂ typ. descr.

Peru, C. Jelski et C. C. Branicki” Wing $55\frac{1}{2}$; tail 46; tars. 15; bill 10 mm.

* *Journ. f. Orn.* 53, 1905, pp. 26-27,

† *Ibis*, 1910, p. 583.

No. 2. Munich Museum : ♀ imm. San Gabán,
 Marcapata, S.E. Peru, 2500 ft., March 13,
 1913. C. H. Watkins coll. No. 896 . . . Wing 49; tail 41; tars. $13\frac{1}{2}$; bill
 10 mm.

This rare bird cannot be referred to the genus *Capsiempis*, but appears to be most nearly related to certain species of other genera, notably *Leptopogon poecilotis* ScL. and *Pogonotriccus venezuelanus*, as has already been suggested in another connection.* In structure these three species are very much alike, having extremely slender legs and feet, the tarsus covered with a single fused lamina, the rectrices pointed at the tip, etc. *C. orbitalis* and *P. venezuelanus* agree perfectly in the shape of the bill, while *L. poecilotis* has the culmen slightly more rounded above, not distinctly ridged. The style of coloration is also very similar, the chief characteristics being the slaty cap, abruptly contrasted with the green back, the double-bar across the wing, the yellow under surface, and the pale lower mandible.

L. poecilotis may, however, be recognised by its deep ochreous (instead of sulphur-yellow) wing-bands and whitish (not yellow) chin, besides some minor differences.

C. orbitalis shares the sulphur-yellow wing-bands with *P. venezuelanus*, but differs in various important points. The crown is darker, slaty grey (not cinereous); the back deep olive-green (instead of light grass-green); the under parts are deeper yellow, and washed with greenish on sides of throat, cheeks, and chest (which is not the case in *P. venezuelanus*); the legs and feet dusky brown (instead of yellowish flesh-colour); the large, semilunar black patch on the posterior ear-coverts, so conspicuous a feature in both *L. poecilotis* and *P. venezuelanus*, is scarcely indicated by a few small dusky olive spots.

The female from S. Gabán lately received at the Munich Museum appears to agree in coloration with the type, but is considerably smaller, this difference being evidently sexual.

It is difficult to determine to which genus the three species just dealt with should be assigned. They are undoubtedly out of place in the genus *Leptopogon*, which has a much more rounded, elongated bill, stronger feet, etc., but they are no typical *Pogonotriccus* either. Although I feel sure that they will ultimately have to be separated generically, I am unwilling to do so without a thorough revision of all the related groups of this family.

82. *Elainea ferrugineiceps* Pelz. = *Myiobius pulcher pulcher* ScL.

Myiobius pulcher Sclater, *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.* 28. p. 464 (1860.—Ecuador).

Elainea ferrugineiceps Pelzeln, *Verhll. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien* 32, p. 447 (1882.—Ecuador; Salis-Seewis coll.).

No. 1. Vienna Museum, No. 19,425, labelled:

“1883. v. 18. *Elainea ferrugineiceps* Pelz.

n. sp. type. Von Graf Salis-Seewis in

Tausch.; Ecuador.” (♂) jr.: Wing 53; tail $41\frac{1}{2}$; bill 9 mm.

The type-specimen is in rather poor condition, the under parts being stained and discoloured, yet there can be no doubt that it belongs to *M. p. pulcher*, and not to its Colombian representative *M. pulcher bellus* ScL.,† as supposed by the late P. L. Sclater.‡

* *Arch. f. Naturg.* 78, Abt. A. Heft 5, 1912, p. 76.

† *Myiobius bellus* Sclater, *P.Z.S.* 1862, p. 111 (1862.—Bogotá).

‡ *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* 14, p. 207.

No. 1 is an immature male, with the buff wing-bands incompletely developed, though otherwise in perfect plumage. Compared with three fine ♂♂ ad. from Quito in the Munich Museum, it has the back slightly darker green, and the breast as well as the abdomen much duller, dingy greenish yellow (instead of bright sulphur yellow). This, however, is due to some external influence, since a few of the abdominal feathers that have escaped this artificial alteration show exactly the same shade of yellow as our Quito examples. *E. ferrugineiceps* thus becomes a synonym of *M. p. pulcher*, whose range appears to be restricted to **Ecuador**.*

The Colombian form, *M. pulcher bellus* Sel., differs by its darker, brownish olive back, ochraceous (instead of buff) wing-bands, deep orange-brownish chest, and larger size (wings 55-60, as against 50-54 in *M. p. pulcher*). There is no difference in the extent or colour of the cinnamon vertical patch.

83. *Leptasthenura fuscescens* Allen = *L. aegithaloides aegithaloides* (Kittl.).

Synalaxis (sic) *Aegithaloides* Kittlitz, *Mém. Acad. Sci. St. Pétersby.* (sav. étr.) i. p. 187. tab. vii. (1831. — "Auf den Höhen um Valparaiso," Chile).

Leptasthenura fuscescens Allen, *Bull. Amer. Mus. N. Hist.* ii. p. 90 (1889. — "Falls of the Rio Madeira," errore! the type is from Valparaiso).

No. 1. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.: "No. 30,735.

L. fuscescens Allen, Type. Valparaiso,

June 1885, Dr. H. H. Rusby". Wing 59 †; tail 96; bill 9½ mm.

This specimen, an adult bird in good plumage, agrees in every particular with several others from Valparaiso. Dr. Allen, when describing *L. fuscescens*, said that the type had been obtained on the "Falls of the Rio Madeira," Eastern Bolivia, by the botanist H. H. Rusby. On the original label, however, the words "Falls of the Rio Madeira" are scratched out and replaced by the indication "Valparaiso, June 1885, Rusby." The latter locality is, no doubt, correct, and there can be no question that *L. fuscescens* is merely a synonym of *L. aegithaloides*, the type of which came likewise from Valparaiso.

Birds from Southern Chile (Valdivia) are somewhat different, having the back more rufescent (less earthy) brown, the abdomen decidedly washed with buffy, the white throat bordered below by a number of dusky spots, while the rufous portion at the base of the outer web of the primaries is less extended and of a paler hue. Moreover, the outer margin to the external rectrices is pure white and more abruptly defined.

The wing is slightly (55 to 56 mm.), the tail conspicuously (85 to 87 mm.), shorter. The inhabitants of Southern Chili very likely represent a distinguishable race, but I should like to see more specimens before giving it a name.

84. *Cinclodes molitor* Scott = *C. patagonicus rupestris* (Kittl.).

[*Motacilla patagonica* Gmelin, *Syst. Nat.* i. ii. p. 957 (1789—ex Latham: "in terra ignis").]

Opetiorhynchos rupestris Kittlitz, *Mém. Acad. Sci. St. Pétersby.* (sav. étr.) i. p. 188, tab. viii. (1831.—Chile, sc. Valparaiso).

Cinclodes molitor Scott, *Bull. B. O. C.* 10, p. 62 (1900—Chili, coll. Leybold; type in Brit. Museum ex Mus. Salvin-Godman).

No. 1. Mus. Petrop.: "No. 109. *Opetiorhynchos*

rupestris Kittl. Chili, von Kittlitz. Type." Wing 100; tail 84; bill 21 mm.

* Selater (*Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* 14, p. 207) records it also from Husampilla, S. Peru, but these examples may belong to some other species.

† Not 83 mm. as given by Allen in the original description.

No. 2. Mus. Brit. : "ex coll. Salvin-Godman.

♂ ad. Chili, Leybold (ex H. Barclay).

Type of *C. molitor* W. E. D. Scott" Wing 102 ; tail 81 ; bill 22½ mm.

No. 3. Mus. Tring : "♂" ad. Valdivia, Chili Wing 99 ; tail 82 ; bill 22 mm.

Ménégaux and Hellmayr,* while discussing the various species of *Cinclodes* in the collections of the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle at Paris, expressed the surmise that *O. rupestris* might possibly be the same as the small, pale-bellied species named *C. oustaleti* by the late W. E. D. Scott.† Since that time I have had an opportunity (for which I am indebted to Mr. Valentin Bianchi) of examining Kittlitz's type-specimen belonging to the St. Petersburg Museum. It proves to be very distinct from *C. oustaleti*, being much larger and darker throughout. But on comparing it with the type of *C. molitor* in the British Museum I fail to discover any tangible difference, and Kittlitz's term, having many years' priority, must take precedence.

The two type-specimens (Nos. 1 and 2) agree even in the shade of both the upper and under parts, notably also in the pattern of the lower tail-coverts, which are dark sooty brown with narrow whitish shaft-streaks and distinct buffy-white apical spots. The axillaries and under wing-coverts are uniform sooty brown. The type of *C. molitor* is very slightly larger, but the bill has exactly the same shape as that of the two other examples.

The Valdivia bird is rather darker, more sepia brown above, though the difference is very trifling.

Nos. 1 to 3 differ from *C. p. patagonicus*, of Tierra del Fuego, by their shorter wings, darker brown upper parts and somewhat deeper, less greyish brown, under surface. *C. oustaleti* Scott, however, may at once be distinguished by its much smaller size (wing 88½–92 ; tail 67–68 mm.), much weaker as well as shorter bill (16–18 mm), whitish middle of the belly, uniform rufous-brown crissum, white axillaries, etc. Cf. Ménégaux and Hellmayr, *l.c.* pp. 61–62.

85. *Penelope obscura* (Temm.) and its allies.

Mr. Ogilvie-Grant,‡ in his review of the genus *Penelope*, has united *P. nigricapilla* Gray § and *P. bridgesi* Gray || to *P. obscura* Temm.,¶ giving this species a wide range extending from Bolivia and Western Argentine across the continent to South-eastern Brazil. Owing to the altogether insufficient material at his command, the author failed to recognise the true nature of several differences duly noticed in his descriptions. Mr. Grant considered the birds with bronze green plumage and white edges to the crown-feathers as adult, those with brownish coloration and nearly uniform pileum as young ones. Count Salvadori,** however, in speaking of a *Penelope* from Caiza, S.E. Bolivia, which he calls *P. obscura* (but which in reality is *P. o. bridgesi*, as I shall show presently), remarked that a pullus did not differ in coloration from two adults, all three having the crown striped with white, and expressed the belief that *P. nigricapilla*, of Brazil, might turn out to represent a distinct form.

* *Mém. Soc. Hist. Nat. Autun* 19, 1906, p. 62.

† *Bull. B. O. C.* 10, p. 62 (1900—Central Chile).

‡ *Cat. Birds Brit. Mus.* 22, 1893, p. 197.

§ *P. Z. S. Lond.* 1860, p. 269 (1860.—"Brazil").

|| *l.c.* p. 270 (1860.—Bolivia).

¶ *Hist. Nat. Pige. et Gall.* iii, p. 68 (1815.—ex Azara, No. 335 : Paraguay).

** *Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino* 12, No. 292, 1897, p. 34.

The careful study of a large amount of material in various Museums during the last ten years has revealed the existence of three well-marked races of *P. obscura*, each having a definite geographical range. Two have already received names, but the most distinct and commonest of the three is evidently undescribed.

I proceed to give a description of their characters and a short account of their distribution.

(a) *Penelope obscura obscura* (Temm.).

Penelope obscura Temminck, *Hist. Nat. Pig. et Gall.* iii. p. 68 (1815.—ex Azara, No. 335: Paraguay).

P. nigricapilla Gray, *P. Z. S. Lond* 1860, p. 269 (1860—"Brazil").

Hab.—Paraguay (Azara, Capt Page): Rio Vermejo (Page), Pileomayo (Kerr); Central Argentine: Mocovi (Chaco), prov. Santa Fé (Venturi); Uruguay: Isles of the Uruguay (Barrows), Paysandú (Aplin); South Brazil: Rio Grande do Sul (Ihering, Sellow).

Frontal crest uniform black; ground-colour of pileum and hindneck blackish, with a faint greenish sheen; a few of the feathers on the anterior portion of the crown only with very narrow, pale brownish or greyish brown lateral edges; general colour of back, foreneck, and chest dark bronze green; upper mantle, lesser and median wing-coverts narrowly edged with greyish white; foreneck uniform dark bronze green, feathers of chest broadly margined with greyish white; belly dark bronze brown, without rufescent cross-lines. Wing 275–295 mm.

Examined.—3 ♂ ad. Rio Grande do Sul, two in the Vienna Museum obtained by Sellow in January 1824, one in Count Berlepsch's collection, taken by Prof. von Ihering, July 21, 1884; ♀ Mocovi (Chaco), Argentine, Nov. 15, 1903, S. Venturi coll., in Tring Museum; 1 adult, Paraguay (Capt. Page); 1 ♂, 1 adult from Paysandú, Uruguay, A. Peel and O. Aplin coll., and the type of *P. nigricapilla* Gray, from "Brazil," in the British Museum.

Obs.—There is no difference between the South Brazilian examples and those from Mocovi and Uruguay (Paysandú, Aplin coll.). The bird obtained by Capt. Page in Paraguay and the type of *P. nigricapilla* (Mus. Brit. ♂. 44. 11. 7. 189, Clausen, Brazil) are old, faded skins, and, besides, in very worn plumage. The general coloration having turned to brownish green, they might, on superficial examination, be mistaken for *P. o. bridgesi*. However, the reduction of the brownish margins on the fore-crown and the narrow, dull greyish-white edges on the upper wing-coverts leave no doubt as to their being referable to the present race.

(b) *Penelope obscura bridgesi* Gray.

Penelope bridgesi Gray, *P. Z. S.* 1860, p. 269 (1860.—Bolivia; Bridges coll.).

P. obscura (nec Temminck) Salvadori, *Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino* 12, No. 292, 1897, p. 34 (Caiza, S.E. Bolivia).

Hab.—Bolivia (Bridges): Caiza (Borelli); N.W. Argentine: Oran, Salta (Gerling), Tucumán (Venturi, Dinelli).

Frontal crest uniform black; general colour of upper parts, foreneck and chest decidedly **bronze brown** (without any greenish tinge); feathers of the crown conspicuously edged with **pure white**; those of the mantle as well as the upper wing coverts **broadly margined with pure white**; foreneck and chest dark bronze brown, with distinct greyish white edges; breast and abdomen bronze brown, crossed by numerous dark rufous wavy lines or vermiculations.

Examined.—1 adult from Bolivia, Bridges coll., type of *P. bridgesi* Gray; 1 ♀ Oran, Salta, June 11, 1896, obtained by F. Gerling, in the British Museum; 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Tucuman (Tafi, S. Pablo), collected by L. Dinelli and S. Venturi, in the Tring Museum.

Obs.—The series is remarkably uniform in its characters. It differs from *P. o. obscura* by the decidedly brown coloration of the upper and anterior under parts, much broader, pure white edges on the mantle and upper wing-coverts, and by having the crown conspicuously streaked with white.

(c) *Penelope obscura bronzinga* n. subsp.

P. jacupeba (nec Spix) Sclater and Salvin, *P.Z.S.* 1870, p. 524 (Rio, S. Paulo).

P. nigricapilla (nec Gray) Pelzeln, *Zur Orn. Bras.* iii, 1869, p. 281, 341 (Ytararé, S. Paulo).

P. obscura (nec Temminck) Ihering and Ihering, *Cat. Faun. Brazil.* i. 1907, p. 14 (S. Paulo; Colonia Hansa, Santa Catharina).

Hab.—South-eastern Brazil from southern Minas Geraës to Santa Catharina. Minas Geraës: Estação do Tunnel (A. Robert); Rio de Janeiro (Duke Leuchtenberg, A. Fry, etc.); S. Paulo: Ytararé (Natterer), Piquete (Robert); Paraná: Roça Nova, Serra do Mar (A. Robert); Santa Catharina: Blumenau (Schlüter), Col. Hansa (Ehrhardt).

Frontal edge black; **general colour** of upper parts, foreneck and chest decidedly **bronze green**; feathers of **forehead, crown, and superciliary region** conspicuously edged with **clear ashy grey** or **hoary**, the mantle with broader and more whitish margins; upper wing-coverts narrowly edged with pale greyish, these margins becoming obsolete on the greater series; foreneck and chest more broadly edged laterally with greyish white; breast and abdomen light bronze brown, similarly marked with rufous cross-lines and vermiculations as in *P. o. bridgesi*, but of a rather paler tint.

♂♂. Wing 310–330; tail 310–320; bill 36–37 mm.

♀♀. Wing 270–285; tail 285–300; bill 33–35 mm.

Type in Zoological Museum, Munich: No. 12415 ♂ ad. Colonia Hansa, Santa Catharina, S. Brazil. Collected by W. Ehrhardt.

Examined.—2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Ytararé, S. Paulo, Natterer coll., Vienna Museum; ♂♀, Rio de Janeiro, A. Fry coll., one adult from Rio (ex Deyrolle), 2 ♀♀, Estação do Tunnel, Minas Geraës, December 7, 1900, obtained by A. Robert, in the British Museum; 1 ♂, Roça Nova, Paraná, September 22, 1901, 1 ♀, Piquete, S. Paulo, February 28, 1901, A. Robert coll., in the Tring Museum; 1 ♀ ad. Blumenau, Santa Catharina, in Mus. H. v. Berlepsch; ♂♀, Rio de Janeiro, obtained by the Duke of Leuchtenberg, and 1 ♂, Colonia Hansa, Santa Catharina, W. Ehrhardt coll. (type of subspecies) in the Munich Museum.

Obs.—This strongly characterised form cannot be confused with either of the preceding. Its bronzy green coloration, together with the conspicuous greyish white striations of the crown, render it easily recognisable among the southern species of *Penelope*. It approaches some of the northern representatives of this genus, e.g. *P. marail* (Gm.) [= *jacupeba* Spix], from Guiana, in the generally green plumage, but may be distinguished by the markings of the pileum, blackish brown (instead of ashy grey) cheek-stripe, etc., etc.

It is quite possible that *P. marail*, *P. obscura*, and *P. jacqu-çu* Spix (= *boliviana* Reichb.) are merely races of a single species.

The following species are discussed in Part III. of this paper :

<i>Donacobius albovittatus</i> Lafr. & Orb.	= <i>D. atricapillus</i> (Linn.) juv.	p. 158
<i>Minus herrmanni</i> Reich.	= <i>M. modulator calandria</i> (Lafr. & Orb.)	p. 159
<i>Myiodiodes meridionalis</i> Pelz.	= <i>Basileuterus nigrocristatus meridionalis</i> (Pelz.)	p. 160
<i>Ostinops alfredi</i> (Des Murs) and allies		p. 161
<i>Ochthoeca oenanthoides</i> (Lafr. & Orb.) and allies		p. 162
<i>O. oenanthoides oenanthoides</i> (Lafr. & Orb.)		p. 164
<i>O. oenanthoides polionota</i> Scl. & Salv.		p. 165
<i>O. fumicolor fumicolor</i> Scl.		p. 165
<i>O. fumicolor brunneifrons</i> Berl. & Stolzm.		p. 166
<i>O. fumicolor berlepschi</i> n. subsp.		p. 167
<i>Euscarthmus striaticollis amazonicus</i> n. subsp.		p. 168
<i>Euscarthmus leucogaster</i> n. sp.		p. 169
<i>Euscarthmus nidipendulus paulistus</i> n. subsp.		p. 170
<i>Elaenia albiventris</i> Chapm.	= <i>Elaenia parvirostris</i> Pelz.	p. 170
<i>Mecocerculus urichi</i> Chapm.	} = <i>Xanthomyias urichi</i> (Chapm.)	p. 171
<i>Phyllomyias venezuelensis</i> Hart.		
<i>Phyllomyias salvadorii</i> Dubois	= <i>Acrochordopus subviridis</i> (Pelz.)	p. 172
<i>Capsiempis orbitalis</i> Cab.	= <i>Pogonotriccus orbitalis</i> (Cab.)	p. 173
<i>Elaenia ferrugineiceps</i> Pelz.	= <i>Myiobius pulcher pulcher</i> Scl.	p. 174
<i>Leptasthenura fuscescens</i> Allen	= <i>L. aegithaloides aegithaloides</i> (Kittl.)	p. 175
<i>Cinclodes molitor</i> Scott	} = <i>Cinclodes patagonicus rupestris</i> (Kittl.)	p. 175
<i>Opetiorhynchos rupestris</i> Kittl.		
<i>Penelope nigricapilla</i> Gray	= <i>P. obscura obscura</i> Temm.	p. 176
<i>Penelope bridgesi</i> Gray	= <i>P. obscura bridgesi</i> Gray	p. 177
<i>Penelope obscura bronzinii</i> n. subsp.		p. 178